## TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

The United States Mail steamship George law arsived at Quarantine at 11} o'clock yesterday morning; making the trip from San Francisco in twenty days and exenty-two hours, allowing three hours and twenty

minutes for difference in time between the two ports. The Pacific Mail steamship Golden Gate, sailed from San Francisco March 23, at 9:30 a. m., with 553 

Total.....\$1,649,734 83

March 26, off Marguerita Island, boarded the Company's steamer John L. Stephens, with the mails and passengers of March 5, from New-York and New-Or-leans, all well.

March 29, 10:15 p. m., arrived at Acapulco; sailed again for Panama, 5:30 a. m., 30th; arrived at Panama April 4, at 5 a. m.

The United States mail steamship George Law, Wm. Lewis Herndon, U. S. N., commander, sailed from Aspinwall April 4, at 8 o'clock p. m., with the mails, passengers and treasure, for New-York, brought down by the steamship Golden Gate.

March 26 (on the passage outward), took from off the beach at Cape Maize, cast end of Cuba, the Caphain and crew of the brig Mary C. Haskell, from New-York for Cienfuegos, which vessel had gone ashore on that point 24 hours previous.

The United States mail steamer Granada, J. Mc Gowan, esq., Commander, sailed from Aspinwall April 4, at 5 o'clock p. m., for Havana, with the mails

and passengers for New-Orleans.

The steamer Tennessee, from New-York, arrived at Aspinwall April 4, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The Royal Mail Company's steamer Clyde arrived at Aspinwall April 4, from San Juan.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Golden Age sailed from Panama on the night of March 30, with the mails and passengers from New-York and New-Orleans March 20, all well.

The United States ships Independence and Decatur were off Panama, and the Cyane was off Aspinwall, all well on board.

The following is the treasure list of steamer George

Law:			
Am. Ex. Bank	# 56,733	James Patrick	4.90,000
J. H. Brewer & Co		John Phelan, jr	
W. T. Coleman & Co	17,500	Renard & Co	
Drexel & Co	235,000	Ross, Falconer & Co	26,708
Duncan, Sherman & Co.		Reed & Wade	
Z. Einstein & Bro		G. Rosenstock	
Freeman & Co	11,200	Robb, Hallett & Co	
Howland & Aspinwall.		Henry Strybing	
Jonas Heller & Bro		Schoffe & Bros	
Wm. Heller & Co		J. Straus, Bro. & Co	
Thos. J. Hand & Co		E. A. Stern & Co	
E. Kelly & Co		Wm. Seligman & Co	
Newhouse, Spatz & Co.		Wells, Fargo & Co	231,300
Order	64,676		
			1,224,528
***	ROM ASI	PINWALL.	* * ***
Alsop & Chauncey			1,229,238
We are indebted t	o Mr.	Robert Silvy, Ship	News

Reporter for the Harbor of San Francisco, for a supply of San Francisco papers of the 23d March, placed on board the steamship Golden Gate just prior to her final departure from that port.

We are under obligations to E. W. Hull, esq., Purser of the George Law, to Wells, Fargo & Co., Pacific Express Co., and J. W. Sullivan, News Agent, for files of California papers.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.
SACRAMENTO, March 19, 1857. Since my last no very startling event has transpired in this eventful State.

The late State Treasurer, Henry Bates, impeached for misdemeanors in office, has been found guilty, and the constitutional sentence, disqualification from ever after holding office in the State, propounced against him. Messrs. Baker, Botts and Winans, his attorneys, endeavored for three days before the Senate to convince that body that it had no jurisdiction in the case, as Bates had resigned, and was not therefore a State officer; but their efwas not therefore a State officer; but their efforts were unavailing, and when this preliminary question was settled, the defendant refused to plead, which in effect was the same as if he had plead guilty. He will not be tried in the criminal cases pending against him for defrauding the treasury for

The articles of impeachment presented by the Assembly against G. W. Whitman, State Controller, for neglect of duty, and another alleged misdemeanor in office, will be examined into on the 23d inst. So far the Assembly has found articles of impeachment ers only, but it is generall conceded that if the Controller shall be declared guilty of impeachment under the offenses charged, that then articles of impeachment will be found against D. F. Douglas, Secretary of State; W. D. Wallace, Attorney-General, and would be against J. Necley Jehnson, Governor, but that he, although elected as a Know-Nothing, keeps in with the party which it shall dictate. All these officers have, in fact, neglected their duty, and disobeyed the plain letter of the law as much as her the fact. in power, the Democratic, and does or undoes that letter of the law as much as has the Controller, and if this latter can be found guilty, so should they. Up to this date the revelations made in relation to State Treasury matters, show Henry Bates to be a defaulter to the amount of \$246,000! and yet suit has not been commenced against his bondsmen— from whom \$15,000 to \$20,000 might be collected,

Palmer, Cook & Co., the political bankers, who were furnished by the late Treasurer with some \$83,000 to pay the last July interest in New-York, and who failed to do so, have been sued on their bond for the amount. They have made a curious

bond for the amount. They have made a curious answer to the pleadings:

First: That their bond given to the State Treasmer, for the faithful disbursement of this \$83,000, was not approved by the Governor as the law requires, and therefore is null and void.

Second: That the civil fund bonds and coupon mentioned to be redeemed thereby, were not the civil find bends and coupons of the State of California, in-armed as no such bonds and coupons were in exist-ence by authority of law; therefore they have not broken their covenant.

rd gives facts substantially of the premises set

orth in the second.

Fourth: That the aforesaid coupons (falling due at Fourth: That the aforesaid coupons stalling due at New-York in July, 1856, were not presented for payment at the banking house of John Cook, jr., No. 31 Broadway, New-York, as is averred in the declaration. And further, that at the commencement of the suit they held coupons of the civil bonds mentioned, amounting to \$542.50, and offering to deliver the same, they pray judgment.

Fifth: That the State of California before and at the commencement of the said was and

the time of the commencement of the suit was and still is, indebted to the defendants in a much larger cum than that due and owing from the defendants, and cite the fact that they hold \$80,000 in State Prison warrants (which have been declared illegal by the Supreme Court), and also claim \$5,000 for rent of a certain building in San Francisco, used as a State Armory, all of which they are prepared to verify and for which they pray judgment.

For cool unblushing impudence this answer has

seldem if ever been excelled. That any money will ever be got out of them no person cognizant of the facts and the parties, for a moment believes. In-deed it would seem to have been understood, when the money was given and the bond taken, that the State was to be plundered of the amount.

The State debt question is yet in abeyance. Since the Supreme Court delivered its second very full and decided opinion, pronouncing it unconstitutional, the Legislature has been in a quandary and knows not what to do. At first some of the concleted self-opinionated members contented themselves with opinionated members contented themselves with abusing the Court, and while not denying the correctness, deprecating the effects of this opinion, and now they content themselves with doing nothing on the subject. Those who want the debt paid are sorely afraid to submit the question to the people, and therefore are trying to work out some plan to avoid it, but there is no hope but in the people, and unreliable as it is, it is the only one. Indeed, the centiment in opposition to paying seems to be vastly on the increase. I doubt ve

In this condition of affairs, and for the purpose of | rived on the 9th uit, 91 days from New-York, making

railing a large revenue, to appropriate, perhaps, to the payment of these bonds, should 'the people, by their votes, refuse to become responsible, a "stamp tax" law has been introduced and passed through their total tax" law has been introduced and passed through the Assembly, but whether or not it will meet the approbation of the Senate, I have at present no means of knowing. It charges on any bill of exchange, letter of credit, &c., payable out of the State, if above \$50 and not exceeding \$100, 20 cents; if above \$1,000 and not over \$1,500, \$3; if above \$1,000 and not over \$1,500 and not over bove \$10,000 and not over \$15,000, \$30; if above \$50,000 and not over \$100,000, \$175; and so in proportion for any or all sums between these figures. It also charges on lawyers' certificates or licenses \$10, and on passengers' tickets on vessels leaving the State, \$6 for first class, \$4 for second class, and \$2 for steerage. It is meeting with much opposi-tion among the people, and if it shall become a law at this session, I predict that it will be repealed at the next, and the party passing it, turned out of

power.

In politics the People's movement has assumed no In pointies the People's movement has assumed no tangible shape. The leaders of it are waiting till the Legislature adjourns so that they may at once present all the feasible points of the Democracy to the masses, and at the same time give that party no opportunity of retracing its steps. At the Marysville Municipal Election hold on the lift inc. ville Municipal Election held on the 16th inst., there were but two tickets in the field, the Democratic were but two tickets in the field, the Democratic and the People's, and the latter was mainly success-ful by a very small majority. Those elected are: Mayor, S. C. Tompkins (Dem.); Recorder, John T. McCarty (Peop.); Treasurer, S. P. Wells (Peop.); Clerk, C. M. Patterson (Peop.); Marshal, A. J. Barclay (Peop.); Assessor, Joel D. Martin (Dem.) The Aldermen are equally divided.

In this city the Republicans have nominated a full city ticket. The people have held two meetings, but they were both what is in common parlance called "fizzles," and consequently they did nothing. So far as they have shown themselves in this city, they appear to be and are the remnants of the old obsider Know Nothing party. Under the obselete Know-Nothing party. Under the present condition of things, the Democrats will elect their ticket. The Republican nominees are: Mayor, Geo Rouland; Recorder, Mark Hopkins; Marshal, J. E. Miller; Treasurer, John Milliken; Assessor, Wash ington Meeks; Aldermen, Leland Stanford, A. W. Hall, J. W. Avery, Capt. Harrow, Geo. Whitney, J. L. Polhemus, J. W. Foard and L. Frink.

The Democrats have not yet made their nomina-tions, but will, in all probability, nominate for Mayor, J. P. Dyer. Business, which was dull for so long a time, i

reviving, and high hopes of a fine Spring and Sum mer trade are everywhere entertained.

Ned McGowan, who showed himself in this city few days previous to the sailing of the steamer of the 5th inst., is again among the missing. He made himself public in the saloons here and on the streets for about thirty-six hours, but as, after that period, the Sheriff of San Francisco came to arrest him, he was nowhere to be found, and has not since been heard of. The bill granting him a change of venue passed and is now a law. Ned's atterneys applied for the change, and Judge Hagar of the Fourth District Court ordered the case to the County of Napa. This, it appears, does not suit Ned, and the report is that he sailed clandestinely on the 16th inst. for

Tehuantepec.

The country is comparatively in a state of quietude. Murders, robberies, defalcations have not for the past two weeks been prevalent, as in times

The late speculation in wheat brought it, for a prime article, to 4½c. ♥ 1b, but now it is back again to 3¼@3½c. Flour, which ten days ago could not be had in any quantity for \$15 ₱ bbl., is now selfing from \$11 to

The friends of Mr. Broderick are highly delighted with the cordial and enthusiastic reception given him by the Council and other citizens of New-York.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

THE STATE.

No events of more than ordinary interest have occurred in our State since the sailing of the last steamer.

The news of the passage of the Wagon Road bill has been received by our people with great satisfaction. Its passage at this time is most opportune; for it is not to be disguised, a feeling of alienation—a sort of estrangement—was beginning to grow up in the minds of many, out of the conscious neglect of the General Government toward California. This measure, if fellowed by the active initiation of the work, will serve to dissipate those sentiments, and we shall probably, for the future, hear less of a Pacific Republic, or an Occidental Confederacy, not only among the careless and adventurous, but also among the reflecting and sedate. Not that any one thinks of accepting this in lieu of the Railroad, for it is only looked upon as the pioneer and forerunner of that great work. We den't any longer discuss the question in California as to the propriety or practicability, or even necessity of building a continental railroad, our energies being all directed to the ways and means of accomplishing it.

Henry Bates, our late State Treasurer, having proved a defaulter to the amount of \$124,000, has since been impenched, tried and convicted of the offense, and declared incompetent to ever again hold any office of honor, trust or profit in this State. He has also been indicted, and is to be proceeded against criminally.

of henor, trust or prefit in this State. He has also been indicted, and is to be proceeded against criminally. Rowe, his accomplice, still remains in prison. Con troller Whitman has also been impeached for mal-

o a temporary non-talfillment of our obligations, but at we shall eventually, and, we may add, speedily, deem every dollar of our indebtedness faithfully to be letter, no person acquainted with the public senti-act of our people on this point can for a moment

The great flume at Knight's Ferry has fallen, with envy less to the owners. It will be rebuilt.

A teamer has reached Oroville, causing great re-oleings at that place, and steps are to be taken to ender Feather river navigable to that point at ordinary

ages of water. Two German brothers, named Gottish, were drowned Mr. Davis, a Welchman, was drowned on the 26th of February, at Frenchman's Bar, leaving \$4,000 bu-

ied in a tunnel, but no one knew where.
Wilham Thompson, a Scotchman, was killed lately
a the Union Tunnel at San Juan, Nevada County.
Three men were killed March 1, at Michigan Biuffs, by the rush of water into a shaft they had tapped. One man named Downs had a family at the Bintle. Applications for divorce are less common of late which may be looked upon as an indication of im-

roved public morals.

A large iron foundery has been started at Marys-

california has fewer idiots and more lunatics, in reportion to her population, than any other State in the Chien. Number of immates in the Luantic Asy-um, 172; and constantly on the increase. A Beet-Sugar Company has been organized at San

Over twenty-six inches of rain have fallen at Co-

humbia, Tuclumne County, during the past five months Thomas McCauley has been convicted of murder in killing Wesley Bond at Shaw's Flat, in Octobe ast, and his brother Edward of manshughter, for aid bg in the same affair.
The weather in all parts of California is now most

The weather in all parts of California is now most delicious. The fruit trees are leaded with blossoms, giving promise of abandant fruit, and the whole face of the land is covered with verdure and flowers.

Three horse thieves were caught on the Mekelume lately, after a desperate chase, during which they divested themselves of most of their elething.

Charles Ratibaun shot a man named McCoy at San Diego about the lat March, wounding him severely.

Since the summary execution of the robbers at Los Angeles, great quiet has prevailed in that quarter, and the most happy effects are likely to result from those severe, but well-timed acts of retribution. The late copious rains give assumance of abundant crops of grass, grain and fruits, the coming season, and the grass, grain and fruits, the coming season, and the prospects of the people were never more flattering

han at present.

Gold is reported to have been found on the Island of Anacapa, near Santa Barbara, and also on a branch of the San Buenaventura River, 45 miles north-sast of the city, near where the old names were worked previous

it, hear where the coveries.

A namerous attack was made upon Col. Peitro and is party, while on their way from Great Salt Lake to alifornia, during which Mr. Tobin was dangerously

California, during which Mr. Tohin was dangerously wounded, and two others of the party sinchiny. Gel. P. lest six valuable horses and all his baggage.

All kinds of business have been much impeded of late, in the northern part of the State, by does shows. The truncated finding of the 100-pound hump at Sucker Creek is confirmed.

Farming will be carried on to a large extent in the northern mining region the ensuing Summer.

THE CITY.

The Beard of Education held a meeting on the 7th ult, to take into consideration the necessity of having to close the public schools, for want of funds to pay the teachers. A resolution was passed authorizing the President to call a meeting of the citizens, for the purpose of the citizens, for the purpose of the citizens, for the purpose of the citizens. pose of devising ways and means to carry on the schools for the remainder of the present fiscal year. The elipper Great Republic, Capt. Limeburner, arthe fifth best passage between the two ports. She attracts considerable attention, and was visited by thousands on Sunday last.

CARSON VALLEY. The weather has been severe, with some snow in the valley the past Winter. The Indians had driven off some of the whites, who were unable to make

purruit, owing to the storms.

The Mormons are a little more shy of the Gentiles, and there is a rumor of their having been ordered to Salt Lake. The miners in the vicinity are doing well.

Goods at last accounts were scarce and dear.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

The Winter, up to the 24th of January, had been very severe. The snow had fallen to an unusual depth, and caused much suffering among the people, and also caused the death of much stock, the grass ranges having been covered up, a thing never before known.

known.

A Female Relief Society had been formed, to aid the helpless and destitute.

Great efforts are being made to introduce cuttings of improved fruits and vines into the Territory.

OREGON.

Our exchanges from this Territory are up to the 12th of March, and, as usual, are mostly filled with controversies and discussions of a personal or political nature, of little interest to the public. The Winter there, as almost everywhere else on this coast, has been unusually severe. Many cattle have perished, owing to the grass being covered up with snow.

The subject of slavery is somewhat agitated with reference to anticapated political changes, but the public sentiment would appear, judging from the tone of the press, to be strong against its introduction.

Preliminary steps are being taken to elect another delegate to Congress.

Mr. Hanson Weaver drowned two of his children on
the 15th ult., while attempting to cross Myrtle Creek.

PUGET SOUND.

The weather in this region has been highly favorable to both the farmers and graziers.

The coal mines at Bellingham Bay are now worked

The steamer Resolute is to run on the Sound.

The steamer Resolute is to run on the Sound.

Our dates from the Islands are to Feb. 14. Trade was dull, and the prospect of business the coming season not very flattering, in view of the probable falling off in the whaling fleet. The weather was fine, though large quantities of rain had fallen, accompanied with tenific thunder and lightning.

The king's birthday had been celebrated by all classes with unusual festivities. February 2d, the schooner Rialto was wrecked on the same point where the West Point was cast away one year ago. Fruit

the West Point was cast away one year ago. Fruit trees introduced into the Islands from California and Oregon, were doing well.

DETENTION OF THE MAIL STEAMER-ACCIDENT TO THE GOLDEN GATE.—The steamship Golden Gate leit her berth for Panama at noon yesterday, and returned again at 6 p. m., leaking at a rapid rate, and with several feet of water in her hold. Just after passing Fort Point in going out, she struck a concealed rock about amidships, but as she righted impacts of the passing the pass cented rock about amidships, but as she righted im-mediately, and her progress was scarcely impeded, there was nothing thought of the slight shock. But after preceeding about twenty miles on her way, it was discovered that she was leaking fast, when Capt. was discovered that she was leaking fast, when Capt. Lappidge immediately gave orders for her to return. The men were kept constantly at the pumps, and when she arrived here she did not appear to be sunk deeper in the water than usual. It will be necessary for her to go on the dry dock at Benicia before the damage can be ascertained. There was very little excitement, and nothing like a panic, on discovering that the ship had spring a leak. They were running near the coast, but some of the life-boats were got in readiness, so as to prepare for the worst. That the vessel should strike an unknown rock in such a common road-stead as the entrance to the harbor, has caused considerable surprise. Our Marine Reporter, Commodore Martin, gives us the following information: "The mouth of surprise. Our Marine Reporter, Commodore Martin, gives us the following information: "The mouth of the bay at Fort Point is a mile and three eighths in width; there is a reef extending half a mile across the mouth at this point which has an irregular surface, so that ancherage can be found on it at from five to thirteen fathoms during low water. Water is most shallow at its entrance end, which is very about. "is most shallow at its entrance end, which is very "abrupt, as sixty fathoms of water are found a few "feet beyond it. This reef is only known to a few "persons, and is not laid down on any chart." When the steamer went out the tide was very low, and Commodore Martin thinks she grounded on this reef. Another story is, that the weather was very bad, the wind strong, and she hugged the southern shore closer than was intended, but could not be prevented, and that she struck a sunken rock outside the fort and just ahead of the one on which the Golden Fleece was wrecked a few years ago. [8 Fran. Herald, March 22. THE GOLDEN GATE READY FOR SEA.—We are grati-

The Golder Gate Ready for Sea.—We are gratified in being able to announce that the steamer Golden Gate came down from Mare Island at 12½ o'clock this morning, and went on her betth at Vallejo street wharf. This intelligence will do away with all anxiety as to her ability to sail this morning at 8 o'clock, as advertised. We learn that she arrived at the United States Dock, Mare Island, at 10 p. m. on Friday. Through the extra exertions of the men, who received more than ordinary pay, the ship Keystone was repaired and taken from the Dock at 2 p. m. on Saturday; and the Dock was ready to receive the Golden Gate at 4 o'clock, when it was discovered the tide was from eighteen inches to two feet lower than usual, and it would be impossible for the Dock torreceive the stegmeighteen inches to two teet lower man can any would be impossible for the Dock to receive the steamship in time to take her out before dark—it was therefore decided to wait until Sunday at daylight. At 5½ oclock, all being in readiness, the steamship commenced to haul into Dock. At 10 o'clock she can sately out of water, and the damage was dis overed to be on the port bilge, just forward of the

covered to be on the port blige, just forward of the puddle-wheel. Three planks were chafed by the collision, one of which was badly splintered. These were taken out, replaced with new plank, caulked and coppered. The work was completed at 7 o clock, when the ship was lowered, and in 40 minutes was afloat. The Dock is stated to have succeeded admirably in raising the ship; aithough, by about 500 tuns the heaviest lift it had ever before lifted, the Independence weighing but 2,800 tuns, while the Golden Gate weighed 3,250 tuns, having 600 tuns coal on board. dence weighing but 2.800 tims, while the Golden Gate weighed 3.250 tims, having 600 tims coal on board. The officers give great praise to those in charge of the Dock who seemed to strive with each other in their endeavers to hasten the dispatch of that vessel.

MINING ITEMS.

Messes, Cress & Co., within a mile and a half from El Derado, took out a piece of gold nearly pure, weighing 283 ounces, for which they had refused \$1,5.8.

Jams Walker is reported to have found a rock a Chion Flat, near Volcano, three feet across and projecting four feet from the ground, which is covered with gold. Its depth in the ground has not been ascermined, and, of course, its value is unknown, but is

certained, and, of course, its value is unknown, but is certainly immense.

The Scuara Herald of Saturday says that a piece of gold valued at \$300 was picked up in the northern part of Scrora one day last week by a lady.

A quartz boulder weighing 162 pounds, valued at \$3,000, has been found at Minnesota by the Juniata Company; \$5,000 in gold has been abstracted from it, and the stock remaining uncrushed will yield at least \$2,000 more—making, in all, \$7,000. This, we believe, is the richest boulder ever discovered in this certain.

Near its center was found a sold mass of gold that weighed over two pounds, and in numerous places and disintegrated veins of gold were found running entirely through it. Its surface was smooth and oval, bearing evidence of having been submerged.

FROM THE SOUTH.

ATTACE ON COL. PELTRO. - The following particu-

lais in regard to a murderous attack on Col. Peltro we derive from The Star:

This pentleman had been employed by the United State Government to survey a line of road for military posts from Fort Leavenweith to Sait Lake City,

States Government to survey a line of road for military posts from Fort Leavenweith to Sait Lake City, and, having completed his duties, was on his way to make his report. He has been a resident for some time in Sait Lake Vailey, and on leaving the city was accent panied by two persons and his servant, and had in his train six fine American horses.

The party had arrived at Santa Clara River, about 370 miles from Sait Lake City, being about midway to San Bernardine, where they encamped for the night. During the night they were attacked by a party firing rapidly upon them with revolvers. Col. Petro discharged his double-barreled gan in the direction of the shots, and he thinks sith effect, as he heard a groan. Three of the party were wounded—one, Mr. Tobin dangetonsly, the bail having entered the right eve and lodged in the left check bone; John Williams, shot in the hard, and the servant rhot in the neck; neither wounds severe. The Colonel lost hissir horses, valued at \$1,000 at least, which were tun off by the robbers, and he was compelled to abandon all his baggage. There were eixty or severty shots fired; the baggage, which was placed at the head of the camp, being literally riddled with bails. On examining the trail in the morning, the Colonel discovered that the attack had been made by eight persons, and that they were white near.

He then started back to procure assistance, but met the mini started back to produce a sistance, but not the mili carrier, who took charge of Mr. Tobin and conveyed him to San Bernardino. He suffered exces-sively from his wounds, having to be conveyed all the distance Sefare obtaining medical aid. He is now under the care of Dr. Andrews, and is progressing favorably. Marriages.

on the 3d inst. Mr. Thornton D. Sanbor to Miss S. Isabelia Sylvester of Charle of Springfield, Cal., to Miss S. Isabella System. Gwn, Mass. In San Francisco, March 1, at Grace Church, Jos. S. Hess to

In San Francisco, March I, at Grace Charch, Jos. 5.
Miss Catharine Norton, all of this city.
In Grass Valley, Feb. 15, Dennis Colby of Hingham, Ma., to
Miss Josephine Fell of Othara. N. Y.
In San Francisco, on the 10th inst., Lorenzo Sawyer, esq. of
Watertrown, N. Y., to Miss Jennie M. Aldrich of Louisville, Ky.
In Honelulu, Jan. 31, A. K. Clark, esq., to Harriet E. Hutchinson of Nashua, N. H.
In Crescent City, 5th inst., Mr. James Haight of Smith River
Valley, to Mrs. Louisa May of Philadelphia.
In Foleom, on the 10th inst., Mr. James Hamm of New-York,
to Miss Sally Harvey of Lumpkin County, Georgia.

In San Francisco, on the 4th inst. of consumption, Mr. Jas Denhurst, of England, late of New York, aged about 40 years. In San Francisco, 5th inst. of consumption, Mrs. Johanna Mr. wife of Joseph Holland, a native of New York, aged 26

in San Francisco, lat inst., at the International Hotel, of comption, Mr. Joseph P. Edsall, formerly of Fort Wayne, Inc. in sumption Mr. Joseph P. Edsall, formerly of age of 36 years.

Near Summa city, Feb. 22d, at the residence of Mrs. Rebecca.

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At Socker Flat, on the 3d, inst., H. Hulen, formerly of Fort Vayne, Ind., aged 57 years. At Fluilletown, Amader county, Feb. 25th, Henry C. Payne, it of Scott county, Mo. At Fiduletown, Amador county, Feb. 25th, Henry C. Payne, late of Scott county, Mo. In Placerville, on the 4th inst., Thomas Thackaberry, formerly from Missouri, aged 45 years. By drowning, on the night of Friday, Feb. 27, at Mare Island, James Flowers, of Durham, County Norfolk, (England,) aged 65 years, late keeper of the Nicaragua Steamship Co.'s steamer Pacific.

At Roach Hill, 6th inst., Samuel G. Batchelor, jr., from Old Town, Me., aged 27 years. In Napa Valley, March 5th, Hamlet Jacks, aged 40 years, a native of New York. In Platerville, 5th inst., Mr. Patterson B. Seilhamer, former-

In Planerville, 5th their, survivale, in Figure 7, in Fig

Markets.

San Francisco, Saturday Evening, March, 21, 1857.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Transactions in Flour, in a jobbing way, ecutions to improve, several lots of superfine and extra brands sold at \$12 500 \$14. Corn Meal, in purcheous, at \$36; in this, \$49. Bran nominal at \$35 \$7 tim.

Grant—There is more animation in the Wheat market; sales at \$16 \$76; in all some 1.400 bags. More doing in Barley, with sales of 1.500 bags at 25 \$2.50. More doing in Barley, with sales of 1.500 bags at 25 \$2.50. No sales of Oats. 100 bags Mexican white Corn at 51c.

Produce, &c.—Sales of 400 bags Potatoes, in lots, at 250 \$6; to bags California White Beams at 5c.

Produce, &c.—Sales of 300 firkins choice Butter at 231c., 50 do. do. do. at 30c., 65 therees extra clear Basion at 20c.; 16 do. do. 40 do. all on private terms.

Grockeries—Sales of 70,000 fb China Sogar and 25,000 fb do. at 14cc., 566 mats Calcutta Rice at \$1c., 150 bales Manilla Coffee at 16c., 150 12 fb boxes. Ociong Teas, 550 mats Calcutta Rice, 60,000 fb revisence Ratavian do., 300 boxes Grant's Adamantine Candles, 200 do. Linchheld's do., 50 boxes Sperm do., all on terms not usade public.

Legeors—Sales of 150 do., do., 50 boxes Sperm do., all on terms not usade public.

Legeors—Sales of 150 do., do., to two lots at 50c.; 5 pipes New York Gin at 624c., 370 bbls. Whisky, in lots, yesterday verning, at 47; 48c., 150 do., do. in two lots at 50c., 400 do. in four lots at 55c., 25 do. at 57;c.; 175 tht casks New York Brandy, low prof. at 60c., 40 do. do. proof at 70c.

With a 250 cases Bendeaux Claret said at \$3 05, 100 octaves Sherry, ex recent arrival, on private terms.

BERR—150 casks English Ale and Porter, ex Early Bird, on

With-200 cases nordean tract san a. \$5.00, be obtained.

Bi.R.-150 casks Employ Ale and Porter, ex. Early Bird, on terms not stated.

Cipta-70 cases Bancroft's sold at \$3.75.

Olis-725 bbs. Crude Polar sold on terms not stated.

Rosix-59 bbs. No. 1 Resin on private terms.

NICARAGUA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, April 1, 1858. Everything here remains about the same as when I last wrote you. The weather has become one mere settled and dry, the sun hot, and the ther-

mometer averaging about 90°. The town is excess

sively dull and trade entirely flat. The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, Com mander Tilton, sailed for Pensacola and Key West on the 19th ult., the officers and crew, with the exception of Assistant-Surgeon O'Hara, who was quite ill with fever, all in good health. Nothing could have been more opportune than the arrival of the Saratoga at this port, and nothing could have had a more beneficial effect upon the lawless blackguards prowling about this town, most of whom are titled individuals, who either belong to or have been dismissed from the army of Gen. Walker for various good reasons, prominent among which are drunkenness, indecency and theft.

The steamer Texas arrived from New-Orleans of the 18th with about 150 passengers, mostly recruits for Walker. The 800 men reported by the Tennes. see as about to come in the Texas to join in the cause, dwindled down to about one-eighth of that number. These were immediately taken up the river to Sarapiqui, to swell the force already there. The river steamer J. N. Scott, which had just been repaired under the supervision of Capt. Scott, was launched, loaded with provisions, and also dispatched up the river; so that Col. Lockridge now has two river steamers plying between this harbor and the Machuca Rapids, and it is said to be his intention to make an immediate attack on Castillo Vieje, whence the coward, Col. Titus, retreated before a mere handful of Costa Ricans. Gen. Hornsby came out in the Texas, and, holding a higher grade in the army, attempted to take con mand of Lockridge's forces; but, although backed by several other drunken vagabonds, Col. Lockridge efused to listen to any such arrangement, and h finally accompanied the recruits up the river, acting as a subordinate efficer to his own subordinate. Col Lockridge is a hard-working, sober man, civil and respectful in his intercourse with all whom he meets, and deserves to be successfully employed in a better cause; while, almost without an exception the other efficers engaged with him have not ever decency enough to be ashamed to beg or steal the

liquor they continually pour down their throats.

Some fumny scenes occur here A few days age two native women, whose lots adjoin each other had a dispute about boundaries. The authorities were applied to, and the second magistrate of the town, (a person named Barruel), accompanied by representative of the British Consul, undertook to measure the lands and settle the boundaries. O course all the friends and acquaintances of the con tending parties were present, and vied with each other in the selection of filthy Spanish epithets, which were harled at each other in voices as loud as the strength of their lungs would permit, and of course the boundaries decided upon were altogether unsatisfactory. The next day the Marshal and another disinterested individual were sent to ascer tain whether any mistakes had been made the previous day in the measurement of the lots. As the Marshal was about to stoop down to stretch the line near the house of one of the parties he was hit over the head with a club, and knives, pistols, etc., were produced in great number. The Marshal succeeder in getting possession of a good-sized club, which which he laid about him with a will, and soon droge his assailants into the house. Next came the Chie Magistrate with a file of marines from one of H. B M. ships to arrest the offender, but he was nowhere to be found, and after marching about a while the returned to their ship. As soon as the mariner were out of sight, back came the object of their search to his house, held a conference with his friends, and the next morning handbills were found posted about town, written in Spanish, and filled with the most abusive threats against the Chief Mag istrate and others. Yet no notice was taken of it, nor anything further done to bring the offender to justice. This is a fair sample of what the Government of this place and the "British Protectorate" of Mesquito amount to.

A man by the name of Kirkland has arranged with the keeper of the Mosquito King for a large tract of land lying between Indian River (about nine miles from here) and the coast, which he is about to cultivate as a plantation of sugar cane, cotton, &c. There is but little soil, and it remains to be seen whether his efforts will be crowned with There is but little soil, and it remain

By the English mail steamer, which arrived March 28, letters and papers have been received from San Salvader to the 25th Feb., Granada to the 16th. and San Juan del Sur to the 21st ult. Walker' and saw desperate. In the last three battles which he has been forced to fight with the allies his army has been reduced nearly one half, while the only recruits he has received were twenty men, who came down from California by the last steamer, and landed at San Juan del Sur. The last steamer from Punta Arenas took to Panama 126 deserters from Public Arenas took to Panama 120 deserters from his command, who were gladenough to get away. A private letter from San Salvador, dated the 28th Feb., states that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the San Salvadorenos, and that 2,000 men were to march the next day for Nicaragua, and 1,000 to 1,500 were already en route from Gaute-mala, commanded by President Carera, who had at last determined to go in person to put a speedy end the war in Nicaragua. The plan is to surround Walker with a force of 5,000 to 6,000 men, and prevent the possibility of his escape. At Granada prevent the possibility of his escape. At Granada prevent of the presence (fillibusters) were engaged in some 80 prisoners (fillibusters) were engaged in clearing away and repairing the ruins they had helped to make. Den Fuigencio Vega had charge of

helped to make. Den Friigeneso vega nad charge of them. From Costa Rica there is no news of importance. A gentleman by the name of Henry Gottel, whose property has been bad-ly used, and a great portion of it destroyed by Walker, went to San Juan del Sur to endeavor to save something from the ruins. On his arrival at that port, he was sent for by a Col. Casey of Walker's army to go to Rivas and report himself to Walker. As he is an American citizen, and not in any way subject to Gen. Walker's orders, he declined to go. Col. Casey then sent an officer with fifteen Rangers to take him prisoner and compel him to visit the dictator. The U. S. ship St. Mary's being in the harbor, the captain was notified of the movement, and Col. Casey was informed that no more such outrages upon the rights of citizens of the United States would be permitted. It is said that Walker received a flea in his ear that will buzz there for some time. W. Kisane, alias Col. W. H. Regers, Walker's right hand man, had reached

master-General. Col. Lockridge, it is said, dismissed from the army, for drunkenness, &c., Col. Hall, Capt. Farnam and others, who returned to the States per steamer Texas. There are others still left whose

headquarters and resumed his operations of Quarter-

dismissal would certainly increase the sobriety and respectability of his command.

Early yesterday morning a gentleman by the name of John Shean, who had arrived on Saturday in the English mail steamer from Aspinwall in ap parent good health, died, and was buried in the English naval cemetery near the town. Mr. Shean has been occasionally stopping here for the past year, and is said to be a son-in-law of J. C. Jaques, esq., formerly of New-York City, and now a resident of Texas.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ASPINWALL, April 4, 1857. Since the arrival of the Orizaba from San Juan del Sur, we have had no intelligence from the seat of war on the Isthmus of Nicaragua. At the last accounts no direct intelligence had been received from Walker since the 5th or 6th of March, since which date all communication between San Juan del Sur and Walker had been cut off by the allies, who held almost undisputed possession of the Transit Road. By the arrival of the British steamer Clyde at this

port from Greytown, we are placed in possession of later intelligence from the fillibusters under Lockridge on the San Juan River. My informant states that previous to the departure of the Clyde, a rumor was current that a battle had been fought between Lockridge's and the Costa Rican forces near Castillo, in which the latter had sustained a defeat. With the view of learning the truth relative to the matter, my informant made efforts to ascertain what foundation there was for the rumor, and he was unable to find any one who was willing to acknowledge the paternity of the statement. He saw Col. Kinney, who dis-credits it entirely. The Colonel states that desertions from Lockridge's ranks are of almost daily occurrence and that sickness prevails in his camp to an alarmi extent; that the men had refused to remain longer a Sarapiqui or at the Isle of Providence, at the mouth of the San Carlos River, four miles above. The disease prevailing was the fever, and these, with the annoyances of sand-flies and musketoes, which gave them no rest, made their position unendurable, and strong men were soon prostrated. It was in conse quence of desertions and disease, Col. Kinney stated, that Lockridge had abandoned his positions at Sara piqui and Isle of Providence, and he had gone, at the latest accounts, to Machuca, a point a few miles further up. The deserters who came down to Greytown state that Lockridge's movement to Machuca was not wholly on account of preserving the health of his men, but was made with the view of mis leading the Costa Ricans; but in what way he intends to mislead them by this movement is not explained. They say that Lockridge's intention is to remain at Machuca until the Texas brings out further recruits, after which it is his intention to march by Serapiqu toward the Costa Rican capital (!). They also state that Leckridge had sent out scouts to endeavor to find the Costa Rican lead from the interior toward Castillo.

Since writing the foregoing I have seen one of the deserters from Lockridge, who came down from Greytown in the Clyde. He states that Lockridge had accomplished nothing, but was waiting for reenforcements-he expecting the arrival of several hundred men with gur-boats by the Texas, with which he believes he will be able to retake the river. The impression prevails among Lockridge's men that Walker, if he fails to hold the Isthmus, will come to empt himself the recapture of the San Juan River.

The arrival of the steamer Sierra Nevada in a few days will probably bring the news of Walker's capture or his escape from the country.

EXPERIENCE OF FILLIBUSTERING IN NICA

From the Louisville Courier of April 12. Mr. Charles H. Bull, late in the service of General Walker, arrived in this city on Wednesday night. He-left here August 6th, and, on his arrival in Nicaragua left here August 6th, and, on his arrival in Micaragua was placed in the ranger service, the most arduou but healthiest in the army. He did faithful duty unti January 25th, when he and two companions, fike him self dissatisfied, were sent out for beef. It was the opportunity they desired, and they took "French" leave" and made their way into the wilds of Costa Kica. They had but a small chunk of beef, on which the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of t they subsisted for two days. On the third they found a stray mule, which was killed. About forty pound of this meat was divided out. It was used until i became not only tainted, but full of maggots. Think of that, ye lovers of delicate dainties! Yet this trid meat to a starying man was a choice morsel. ter wandering in the mountains, often having to or their way with a "machete" (a big knife) through the dense chapparal, the sight of a ranche gladdense the dense chapparal, the sight of a ranche gladdened their eyes. There were fifty soldiers occupying it. The chief officer gave them a cordial reception, and what was more reviving, good food. After a brief rest, they proceeded to Guanacasta, 40 miles distant. They were deprived of the mules and weapons here, but allowed to sell the equipments, saddles, &c., for which \$5 a piece was received. It was a godsend. Thence the men marched on foot to Basson, 70 miles, over a trail path.

trail path.

Bull was very ill, weak, dispirited, and despairing He could not keep pace, and his companions had to abandon him to his fate. Conscious, however, if he faltered he was lost, he nerved himself for the task and at night would reach the companions of his flight again. In about three days they reached Basson. The ratives furnished them with hourse in which again. In about three days they reached Dasson. The ratives furnished them with bungos, in which they floated down a river one hundred miles to Punta Arenas on the Pacific. Bull was very ill and out of his mind here for four days, but recovered his health sufficiently to start for San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, distance eighteen miles, where they were directed They walked. On reaching there they applied to

They walked. On reaching there they applied to the American Consul, who refused to assist them, and characterized them as outlaws. The Prussian Consul, Manning, to his honor be it spoken, exerted himself and relieved them as well as others who had fled from Walker. President Mora sent out wine and cigars, and he, as well as all of the Costa Ricans, bestowed every kindness. The Peruvian Minister sent them two ounces of gold, and a Costa Rican gentleman gave them as much more. Even the little children, affected by their sad looks and situation, would approach them timidly and present them with small coins. The native women tendered their sympathy with the grace and delicacy of true women. From San Jose they were sent back to Punta Are

from San Jose they were seen soak to Funda Are nas, and allowed money for expenses. There the Government paid their board for two weeks. On the arrival of the steamship Panama they, with 134 others who had flocked in in the meantime, left for others who had flocked in in the meantime, left for their own country. The Costa Rican Government paid their entire expenses, \$75 each—to New-Orleans or New-York, as they wished.

The whole people seem to cherish no animosity against any of the filliouster soldiers but Walker. They believe these men are deluded and deceived by him and speculators who thus traffic in human life to

gratify motives of selfishness and cupidity. Walker is naturally an object of execration, and if they catch him his fate will be terrible. Mr. Bull shows by his appearance what he has undergone. He says he has lost forty pounds of flesh since he left Kentucky; but he is giad to get back rafe with what is left of him.

NEW-GRANADA.

From The Panama Star and Herald, Mard 2

Our readers will not be surprised to learn that Mr. Bowlin, the U. S. Minister, and Mr. Morse the Special Commissioner, jointly deputed to lay before the Recentive of Bogota the proposition of the United States Government, relative to the 15th of April, have been unsuccessful, that negotiations have been supended and that now all further action in the matter rests with Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet at Washington. Not only has the demand of the United States Government been refused, but, according to our private advices, the refusal has been so insultingly conveyed, that there remains but one of the two courses for the United States to adopt, namely, either to be insulted and browbeaten by New-Granada, and quietly to withdraw her claim, or to adopt that principle of "self-preservation," of which the new President's Isaugural spoke, and take by force the indemnities and guarantees that have been denied to her demands for redress.

redress.
The Tiemp of Bogota seserts, in its is-The Tiemp of Begota asserts, in its issue of March the 4th, that the ultimatum of the United States Gov. erament demanded \$400,000 as indemnity for the 15th of April, and that this was rejected by Mr. Pombo, and further that Mr. Morse was about to leave the Capital. Whether the terms of the ultimatum are correct or not we cannot state, but we are in a position to assert that both Mr. Bowlin, the Minister, and Mr. Morse, are about to leave Bogota as soon as circumstances permit, and then all further negotiation is broken off.

ken cff.

The Tiempo considers this a victory, and ascribes its advantage to the assistance derived by the New Granadian Government from the reports of the foreign

ensuls here.
We are very much inclined to doubt the correctness

We are very much inclined to doubt the correctness of the Tiempo's statement relative to the ultimatum and the \$400,000, or, at least, we believe that the payment of that sum forms but a part of the demands made by the United States. The Tiempo is assured that \$50,000 would cover all the damage done.

Mr. Morse, it is stated, left Bogota on the 8th of this menth, but did not arrive at Carthageus in time is meet the British steamer for Aspinwall. Mr. Bowlin, we understand, will leave the capital so as to reach here in May or June.

we understand, will leave the capital so as to reach here in May or June.

There remains nothing now but to await intelligence from the United States, as to how the matter will be looked upon by the new President and his Cabinet.

In regard to other news from the capital, we learn that Senor Ospina, the President elect, is in parts unknown, having left Medellin, it is said, for Bogota by a circuitous route, for fear of assassination.

The Chamber of Representatives have passed the third reading of the bill for the settlement of the Machinesh question, and also the treaty with France, which was supported by the Conservative party and opposed by the Liberals.

The Senate has read the Mackintosh Claim bill for

by the Liberals.

The Senate has read the Mackintosh Claim bill for the third time, and also the new Federal Constitution bill. The name has been changed from the Colombian to the Granadian Confederation. The Chamber of Representatives has rejected almost manimously the proposed treaty to settle the debt due by New-Granada, on account of the old Colombian confederation,

Padre Vijil, of Nicaragua notoriety, has been ap-pointed curate of Mompos by the Bishop of Cariba-The Aspinwall Courser says:

The Aspinical Course says:

During the past fortnight we have had a continual source of excitement in the news from Bogota, as it leaked out, day by day, from private and public channels, in the various demonstrations of its effects upon different classes of the public, and in the numerous conjectures, speculations and comments upon the news, its present and future effects, here and elsewhere.

The only items worthy of note are that our Government is expected by the people of this country generally, with the exception, perhaps of a few on this sthmus, to enforce the proposition of Mr. Morse, or togo further—this is the manifest tone of all the advices we see in our exchanges and glean from our private communications.

munications,
On the other hand, the Americans, or a majority of them, fear that no action will be had upon the rejection of the propositions sent by Mr. Morse, until the regular session of Congress, next Winter, and that, in the meantime, perchance even before the arrival of Mr. Bowlin at Washington, a new Minister may be

we are confident that an unnecessary delay will be fatal to the suitable settlement of this matter, and can-

In the George Law Mr. D. W. Gillett carries the dispatches from the United States Minister to the Home Government, and we can only ardently wish they may induce immediate and full proceedings.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, March 22, 1857.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The Fillibuster movement going on in California, stensibly for the occupation of the Gadsden Purhase, is watched with considerable interest by all classes in Mexico. The Sonorians are naturally the most anxious about these armed adventurers, who are constantly Pouring in from California, and who are collecting in such strength that it will be difficult ever to expel them. The occupation of any portion of the Gadsden Purchase is not the object of these adventurers. There is "metal more attractive" in Sonora, and hence their long stay in that province. Time will develop all the plans of Mr. Henry A. Crabb and his party; and meanthat province. Time will develop all Mr. Henry A. Crabb and his party; while, General Yanez has been or a small force to make timely preparation for any hostile emergency. Mr. Crabb at lad accounts was still in Lower California, waiting with his party for an opportunity to cross the Gulf and stop at Guaymas, giving him sufficient time there is lock about, and arrange everything before the resort his men should arrive. There is, however, is disguising his intentions, as his close alliance with one of the wealthiest and most influential families Guaymas affords sufficient indications of what he desires and intends Sonora to become. Being a Messires and intends Sonora to become. Being a Messissippian by birth and education, he naturally aims to make his second home equal in servitude to improve the second home equal in to make his second home equal in servitude to his first. He has strong friends and a mint of money to support him, with but little doubt of his ultimate

Now that Blancarte is closely confined

prisoner in Mexico, the next news we hear will be

bands, and when they are once in possession, all the force that Mexico can send to regain the lost possession will, probably, prove useless. Gradually strip by strip will be taken, until the name of Mex-

ico will be among the things that were.

The restoration of the Convent of San Francisc

he occupation of Lower California by other armed

to all its former glory seems to me the most politic step taken since Comonfort came into power. The wealth of this Convent is enormous, it being the oldest standing in Mexico, having been built in 1531. In October last it was the hot-house of a grand con-spiracy that had for some time been hatching. The day, however, before its execution, the President person and Gov. Baz came in upon the deliberations person and Gov. Baz came in upon the deliberations of the conspirators, causing the arrest of sundry fathers of the Church, beside a number of other personages. The prisoners have since been released, but during the excitement a decree was issued confiscating a portion of the property. Walls were tors down and streets opened through it; but now that Senor Lerdo, the author of the famous Lerdo Law, which law was at open war with the Church, has been reversed from the winster adouted by the the been removed from the mimistry, udoubtedly by the influence of the Church (money), things are changed. The Church have gained their point not only is having Senor Lerdo removed from his position. but they have also had all the property of the Convent restored, and are now enjoying the same rights as if nothing had ever occurred. The Library of this Convent was most valuable. An American had previously offered large sum of money for certain books said to be rotting upon the shelves. This offer had been rejected, but the guan that was stationed before the doors of the b brary, after the confiscation of the property, were more easily tempted by the bright glitter of "that root of all evil," and the books for which thousands would have been paid at one time, were now easily secured for a few hundreds. After these treasures had thus been conveyed, rumor was not idle, and the city was soon alive to the loss. During the excitement I procured an order of admittance, for the purpose of viewing the interior arrangements of this purpose of viewing the interior arrangements of this Convent, and also, if possible, an entrance into the library. The latter I was denied, but I had the pleasure of looking through the barred doors and windows into it. The room is about eighty feet long, by forty wide, and forty high, with skelves on all sides, and racks running the whole length, in the center of the room. I will not pretend to say how many volumes there may be in this room, or how old they may be.

there may be in this room, or how old they may be or what may be written on the millions of sheets

parchment in paper, dirty, dusty, and almost ob

recured from view by the cobwebs covering them, but you may rest assured that the light of day has